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ABSTRACT

This curriculum guide is designed to enable teachers and ninth grade students to develop a clearer understanding of the countries of Kenya and Tanzania and the economic needs of their citizens. A pretest-posttest examination with 20 true or false questions, 2 essay questions, and a list of 50 vocabulary words is provided. Brief descriptions of the physical environment, economy and history, chronology, and a discussion of the tourist industry (the number one industry in both countries) and its effect on the traditional cultures give background information for teachers to use in the classroom. A list of the national parks of Kenya and Tanzania and poems on African life are included. A reference list of videotapes, publications, schools in Kenya, poetry, and publishers concludes the guide. (PPB)

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CURRICULUM UNIT: KENYA AND TANZANIA TOURIST ECONOMIES

Designed for and applied to a ninth-grade comparative economics class

by

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Were I clever
I'd build me mansions
on the grassless sky
and install me music
platonic
and plant me choirs
of parrots and pigeons
and excel the same
Oh were I clever!

Jared Angira

PREFACE

It is essential that, amid front-page reports of unrest and rapid change, students develop a deeper awareness of events that are taking place in different parts of the world. To understand the complex world in which we live, it is necessary to develop insights into those ways of life which seem alien to our own. It is important for students to realize that people in different parts of the world have developed different cultures. Although people's needs are basically the same everywhere, differences in environment and history have played a determining role in establishing cultural and economic disparity.

This curriculum unit is intended to provide teacher and student with a view of Kenya and Tanzania, enabling them to develop an understanding of peoples' economic needs outside their own civilization. The unit will include how people live and their customs. Someday, teacher or student may be assigned to work in these countries, or may be a traveler seeing their sights.

In this unit, geography, history, government, economics, and culture are weaved together, enabling teacher and student to know these countries better, to understand and appreciate their problems and needs, their hopes for the future.

PRE/POST TEST

True or False

1._____The Great Rift Valley has divided Africa from itself.

2._____The narrow coastal plain, jungle, and steep plateau have historically prevented greater contacts between Africa and the world.

3._____People of many races, religions, languages, and cultures live in Africa.

4._____The transition from traditional to contemporary, industrial societies is changing African traditions and institutions rapidly. No problems have resulted.

5._____There is archaeological evidence that earliest man made his home in East Africa.

6._____Outside influences, such as Islam and imperialism, have had great effect on African culture.

7._____Agriculture is the most important economic activity in Kenya.

8._____Agriculture is divided between subsistence (family farming) and plantation (cash-crop) farming.

9._____Political life in East Africa is controlled by multi-political parties.

10._____Literacy is the ability to read.

11._____The first president of Kenya was David Livingstone.

12._____In Tanzania, Dr. Leakey found the oldest human bones.

13._____The purpose of Mau Mau rebellion was to keep the British in Kenya.

14._____Africa was known as the Dark Continent because most Africans belong to the Negroid race.

15._____There is a large plateau in eastern Africa.

16._____The Rift of Africa is a large lake.

17._____Swahili is the official language of Kenya and Tanzania.

18._____As more people move to the cities, the importance of tradition is expected to decrease.

19._____Anthropologists believe that man originated in Africa because the oldest known human bones have been found there.

20._____A subsistence farmer is one who produces only cereal crops.

Essay

21. How did geography isolate Africa from the rest of the world?

_____

_____

_____

_____

---

22. What problems do Africans face in developing tourism?

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Vocabulary

23. Sahara -
24. bias -
25. infrastructure -
26. economic base -
27. ethnocentrism -
28. environment -
29. Western -
30. equator -
31. heritage -
32. Kenya -
33. Tanzania -
34. Maasai -
35. tourism -
36. GNP -
37. per capita -
38. Islam -
39. Swahili -
40. Julius Nyerere -
41. literacy -
42. capital (economics) -
43. Nairobi -
44. Jomo Kenyatta -
45. dung -
46. Lake Victoria -
47. Mt. Kilimanjaro -
48. Oldupai Gorge -
49. Seregheti -
50. imperialism -

Key

1. true
2. true
3. true
4. false
5. true
6. true
7. false
8. true
9. false
10. true
11. false (Jomo Kenyatta
12. true
13. false
14. false
15. true
16. false (deep canyon
17. true
18. true
19. true
20. false

[The advanced student should attempt a written interpretation of the poetry, following unit instruction.]

Introduction

Africa has been called the "Dark Continent", a land of mystery and unknown. To describe what Westerners knew of Africa, you can refer your students to a poem written over 250 years ago:

So geographers, in Afric maps,
With savage pictures fill their gaps,
And o'er uninhabitable downs,
Place elephants for want of towns.

Little was known of Africa south of the Sahara because, for most of its history, it has been isolated to a great extent, due to geography, journalistic bias, and a poor infrastructure, from the rest of the world.

Today, Africa is filled with contrasts, for it has one foot in the past and one foot in the future. The "old Africa" is found in the villages, away from active new cities. The "new Africa" is changing so rapidly that it is beginning to have an effect upon the "old ways". For example, the governments of Kenya and Tanzania have turned their efforts to increase their national economic base through tourism. As more and more visitors tour these two contries, their expectations and culture will inevitable have a considerable impact upon these countries, economically and culturally. Teacher and student should analyse ethnocentrism and bias in their studies of Kenya and Tanzania.

It is the vital deprivation
of the underdeveloped countries
That they do not have factories
For the manufacture of chewing gum
Nor grandstands for Coca-Cola dispensation.

Ifeanyi Menkiti

Environment

Kenya and Tanzania are situated on the east side of the continent of Africa. The central line of the equator runs right through Kenya, so people think that tropical heat and an uncomfortable climate must be suffered by the people who live there. Not so, these beautiful countries have the most perfect climates in the world. The beaches at the coast are the best found anywhere. The Indian Ocean offers swimming, fishing, and sailing. A cool breeze nearly always blows, and the many hotels are luxurious and friendly because these countries are developing tourism as their priority economic base.

Mountain climbing and hiking over Mt. Kenya and other mountainous areas; photography, bird watching, and fishing in mountain streams and lakes; and unique wild animal safaris are major lures to tourists.

The natural heritage of Kenya and Tanzania is being protected to the utmost by their governments. Vast areas, many thousands of square kilometres, have been allocated to game parks and reserves, where one can see the greatest variety of wildlife anywhere in the world, situated in different climatic regions. From the shy Bongo, which lives in areas 4,000 - 6,000 metres above sea level, to the beautiful Sable Antelope, which lives at the coast, ideal areas have been set aside for

all of them. The elephant, rhinocero, buffalo, leopard and lion are all there, together with a host of other animals and birds. (For further identification, refer to : 1984. Maberly, C.T. Astley. Animals of East Africa, Kenya: Hodder and Stroughton).

The people of Kenya (52 ethnic groups, including Maasai, Kikuyu, Bantu, Samburu, Rendille, Gabbra, Borana, Turkana, El Molo) and Tanzania are encouraging tourist to share the natural beauties of their countries, with wildlife in its own surroundings. They know that their economies and maintenance of elephant, zebra, dik-dik, giraffe and gazelle depend on continuing tourism.

We left with the radiant rays
of the gleaming golden sun
and ascended the woody hills
past the thick green grazing lea.

and volubly forded
the swift rolling river
that had bellied
humus and clay from the forested hills.

Jared Angira

History

Kenya: Population est. 1987 (21,000,000)
Area in square miles = 224,961
GNP (1973) per capita = 170$
GNP (1984) per capita = 400$±

Tanzania: Population est. 1981 (18,785,000)
Area in square miles = 364,900

GNP (1973) per capita = 130$

GNP (1984) per capita = 400$±

(Source: 1984. Espenshade, E.B. Jr., Editor. Rand McNally Goode's World Atlas, Chicago: Rand McNally & Company.)

Assign students to library search to bring per capita data on both countries up to 1988.

Location: Rift Valley and adjacent highland and plains.

Assign students to map East Africa; individual countries.

1000 AD: Islamic coastal settlements
Swahili (now, official language of both countries)
1800 : Slave and ivory trading
1880-90: Colonial rule (British and German)
Muslim sufis (religious teachers)
1900 : Kenya (white resistence to African equality)
1920 : Kenyan settlers expropriated Kikuyu farmlands
1947 : Appropriations of vast tracts to European settlers
1950 : Mau Mau rebellion in Kenya
Julius Nyerere (TANU = Tanganyika African National Union)
1960-71: Kenyan Tea Development Authority (15.6 million dollars to 66,500 participating farmers)
1960-72: Kenyan economic growth rate = 7% per year (coffee and tea, consumer goods, primary commodities; external capital used for tourism, transportation, education)

1961 : Tanzania independence

1963 : Kenya independence (Jomo Kenyatta)

1967 : Tanzanian Arusha Declaration (socialism based upon democratic participation)

1970-74: Kenyan Livestock Development Project (11.3 million dollars in loans and services to 3,000 ranchers and pastoralists)

1977 : 50% literacy in Kenya

(Source: 1977. Martin, P.M. and O'Meara, P., Editors. Africa. Bloomington: Indiana University Press.)

Assign students to library search to bring historical data on both countries up to 1988.

Chieftain,
I see your gold watch
Glittering on your wrist,
You are holding
Your wife's waist
And kissing her
Goodbye.

Your shimmering briefcase
Is pregnant. . .

How long
Will your conference last?

[6]

You bus drivers
and you taxi men
Driving away from your home towns,
Will you be back
Tonight?

Okot p'Bitek

The Tourism Industry

Tourism is the number one industry in Kenya and Tanzania, important for investment capital.

Tourist Sites:

Nairobi: Nairobi means "the place of cool waters" in the Maasai language. The city is built on a plateau 1,660 metres above sea level and about 140 km. south of the equator. Started in 1899 as the headquarters of the Uganda railway; it is now the capital of the country of Kenya. Nairobi sights include Uhuru Park; The Kenyatta Conference Centre, a 28 storied circular tower, opened in 1972; The Norfolk Hotel, The Lilian Towers and The Hilton Hotel; The Parliament Building; The President's Office; Kenyatta Avenue; Nairobi University; The Jamia Mosque; the new Olympic Sports Stadium (gifted by China); and the Independence Memorial.

Thika: The Chania Falls; pineapple and coffee plantations; tropical fruit trees.

Maasai Mara Game Reserve: Keekorok and Mara Sarova Camp are accomodations in the savanna. One can view gnus, Burchell's Zebra, spotted hyena, crested crane, giraffe, and the Maasai, a noble and proud people living according to their old traditions.

[7]

By tradition, the Maasai are skilled shepherds and warriors, nomadic, on the move to find pasture and water, obtaining all they need for existence from their cattle. Lion hunting is a passage ritual. The characteristic hole in the lobe of the ear is obtained by fitting in bigger and bigger sticks and stones.

The Maasai live in part of the Rift Valley, the great fissure in the earth's crust that stretches from Turkey across the continent of Africa to Kenya.

Young warriors are called Moran.

Maasai live in manyattas, which are built with an earth and dung mixture. Their dwellings are built inside a circular thorn fence that protects families and cattle during the night.

Maasai women wear colored, beaded neck yokes, beaded bracelets and earrings.

The Maasai play the traditional game of Bao (pebbles and holed-board.

Lake Victoria: Kenya borders for a short stretch on Lake Victoria, the largest lake in Africa. One can view hippopotami, lion, and waterbuck.

Tsavo National Park: The largest of the Kenya parks and reserves, it occupies a wide area in the southeastern part of the country, alongside the Nairobi-Mombasa road.

Kilaguni Lodge is popular in the park, and scenery includes Mt. Kilimanjaro, the highest mountain in Africa, and Mzima Springs, an oasis.

Mombasa: An island linked to the mainland by a causeway, a bridge, and a ferry.

Fort Jesus was built in 1593 by the Portuguese, on a coral ridge at the harbor's mouth. It became a British possession in 1895, and was transformed into a prison. Today, it is a museum.

Tsavo East: Voi Safari Lodge offers viewing of the Golden Weaver (bird-nest builder) which makes a nest with a narrow neck to prevent snakes from entering; kudu, elephant, ostrich, and buffalo.

Lake Nakuru National Park: Lake Nakuru Lodge is where one can view millions of flamingo and pelican colonies along the shallow water of Lake Nakuru.

Treetops and the Ark (Nyandarua National Park): Outspan Hotel or Aberdare Country Club are the starting points for a trip to the above. From the terrace, one can admire animals watering, day and night. warthogs, elephant, Cape Buffalo, and the Giant Forest Hog are seen regularly.

Mount Kenya Safari Club: A luxurious private colonial club now open to the public.

Traveling to the Club, one crosses the equator at Nanjuki, viewing storks, Reticulated Giraffe, Grevy's Zebra, and a variety of flowering plants.

Samburu Game Reserve: At Samburu Game Lodge one views impala, Gerenuk, and crocodile.

Marsabit National Park: A forest inhabited by elephant.

Meru Park: At the Mulika Lodge one views lion, waterbuck, the Secretary Bird, giraffe, zebra, onyx, the Reticulated Giraffe, rhino, the Thompson Gazelle, and baboon.

Amboseli National Park: At the Kilimanjaro Safari Club one views elephant, zebra, the African Fish Eagle, the African Hoopoe, the Grey Heron, and the Acacia Fever Tree.

Ngorongoro Crater: Ngorongoro Wildlife Lodge sits 7,500 feet above sea level, reached by travel through The Great Rift Valley in Tanzania. One travels by four-wheel drive vehicle to view flamingo, lion, cheetah and hippo.

Oldupai/Olduvai Gorge: The Leakey archaeological digs are found here.

Serengheti National Reserve: At architectually unique Seronera Wildlife Lodge (built into a boulder), view lion, leopard, dik-dik, giraffe, and hydrax.

Lake Manyara National Park: At Lake Manyara Hotel view pelican, hippo, babbon and the fabled Baobab Tree.

Probably the most sought after tourist sight is the cats of Africa.

The lion (Simba, in Ki-Swahili) prey upon zebra, gazelle, buffa-

lo, and rhinoceros Serval (Mondo), cheetah (Duma), leopard (Chui), and caracal (Simba Mangu) are included.

Walk in laughter, walk in rhythm, walk tall
Walk free, walk naked.
Let the roots of your motherland caress your body
Let the naked skin absorb the home-sun and shine ebony.
Tsegaye Gabre-Medhin

Problems

Reliance upon external infusion for modernization requires maintaining a liberal atmosphere of hospitality for Westerns, that multitude of experts, managers, salesmen, officials, and tourists who always accompany or follow important foreign investments. Hordes of affluent tourists flaunt a standard of living which is unattainable for any but a minority of Africans.

In Tanzania, drought has exacerbated the agricultural problems (forced ujamaa), and socialism generated the loss of private investment.

Infrastructure (roads) is in disrepair in both countries, and many tourist facilities depend upon generators for power. Water supplies are insufficient.

AIDs and disease bearing insects receive negative coverage by journalists and health professionals.

Summary

The development of the tourist industry has been important in many nations (US, Caribbean, Mexico, Europe, Australia, Canada, etc.).

East Africa's fledgling tourist industry has a great need for capital. Money must be saved by the people to invest, or to be given to the government in the form of taxes. These nations began with very little in the form of capital, which means development is slow and difficult. With the average yearly income per capita at 400$, little money can be saved or taxes paid for development.

The tourism industries need skilled workers -- chefs, hosts fluent in many languages, drivers, mechanics, naturalists, hotel managers and administrators -- workers which must be trained in schools and universities.

Without a good system of transportation and communication there can be little tourism development. Money is needed to build or improve ports and inland water and land routes.

Development can only occur when there is political peace. Newspaper and television reports focus on ethnic rivalries and tensions.

Granted, Kenyans are actively recruiting foreign investment. A

US national can recognize US and European trade names. In fact, in Nairobi, the largest bank is a US bank. But, in Tanzania, foreign developers have been thwarted by the political system.

Howbeit, the success of the tourist industry of East Africa depends upon foreign aid, whether in the form of loans, gifts, or tourist dollars, as well as, Africans facing the immediate sacrifices of personal accomplishments favoring state growth and acceptance of foreign-control percentages. Unfortunately, presently, the governments of East Africa are in a Catch-22 position -- a need to increase personal standards of living, as well as provide services to tourists. East Africans must solve their Catch-22 with talent, dedication, and discipline.

[13]

Don't preserve my customs
As some fine curios
To suit some white historian's tastes.
There's nothing artificial
That beats the natural way
In culture and ideals of life.
Let me play with the whiteman's ways
Let me work with the blackman's brains
Let my affairs themselves sort out.
Then in sweet rebirth
I'll rise a better man
Not ashamed to face the world.
Those who doubt my talents
In secret fear my strength
They know I am no less a man.
Let them bury their prejudice,
Let them show their noble sides,
Let me have untrammeled growth,
My friends will never know regret
And I, I never once forget.

Dennis Osadebay

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1989. National Geographic Society/PBS/WQED Pittsburg, "Serengeti diary".

The work of photographer Hugo van Lawick, and a visit with a Maasai family.

SCHOOLS:

International School of Kenya
PO Box 14103
Nairobi, Kenya

Rift Valley Academy
PO Box 80
Kijabe, Kenya

St. Mary's School
PO Box 40580
Nairobi, Kenya

Imani School
PO Box 750
Thika, Kenya

Loreto Convent
PO Box 30258
Nairobi, Kenya

Manor House School
PO Box 462
Kitale, Kenya

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1988, April 27. "Dissident students establish secret organi-

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1988. "With Peter Beard in Africa". NDEFU Production.

Film chronicle of Beard's thirty years in Kenya: "a last glimpse of Paradise".

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Store for arts and crafts.

1987, June 25-July 16. The International Women's Studies Institute, 1230 Grant Ave., Box 601 San Francisco, CA 94133.

Continuing summer study about women in development, visiting development projects in Kenya, as well as, meeting local professionals working in community development.

1987. African Hut Ltd., Muindi Mbingu St., Opp. Hotel 680, next to Safari Centre, Nairobi, PO Box 49344, Telephone 24082.

Wood carvings.

1987. Antiques & Jewels Gallery, New Stanley Hotel, Kenyatta Avenue, PO Box 44837, Nairobi, Telephone 25839.

Carvings, masks.

1987. Gallery Watatu, First Floor, Consolidated House Stan-

dard Street, PO Box 41855, Nairobi, Telephone 28737.

Exhibits East African artists' works.

1987. Kilimanjaro Safari Club, Amboseli Lodge.

Public lodge.

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Popular dining for Indian Mughlai food.

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Art dealer.

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Novel.

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A historical account of the African's search for education, ". . .seen against a background of often conflicting white and American Negro counsels". (p. 3)

"Now, will you read this to Mohammed Jama. . .What we are trying to make everybody in this country understand is that working with a man's hands, that is, industrial activity, is even more important than a literary education: Mohammed can never be a clerk in this country; he will never know enough; but he can be a very good man with his hands doing industrial work." (p. 2 -- Theodore Roosevelt to E.J. Scott, Secretary of Tuskegee Institute, October 13, 1916).

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From:

"Canto for tempus": Yet in the silent moments
We don't know ourselves,
We live in doubt
And in the desperation
Where a heart seeks
Inner meaning
Into you
Seeking to understand (p. 18)

"Lighthouse libretto, X": And if you believe
That love has the power
To illumine,
Brightening the darkness,
You deceive the captain

For it too, just like the lighthouse,
Merely flickers on and off. (p. 64)

"Culvert: an honest assertion, being a psalm of hope":
The roads we choose
Are our roads
And I chose this road

It is my road. (p. 83)

1979. Wolfers, Michael. Poems from Angola. London: Heinemann.

But my poem is not fatalist
my poem is a poem that already wants
and already knows
my poem is I-white
mounted on me-black
riding through life. (p. 35)

1978. Awoonor, K. The house by the sea. Greenfield Center, NY: The Greenfield Review Press.

Poems written while detained in Ghanaian jail.

1975. Soyinka, Wole. Poems of black Africa. Ibadan: Heinemann.

346 pages of poems by African poets.

Example:

"Just a Passerby" Oswald Mbuyiseni Mtshali

I saw them clobber him with kieries,
I heard him scream with pain
like a victim of slaughter;
I smelt fresh blood gush
from his nostrils,
and flow on the street.

I walked into the church,
and knelt in the pew
"Lord! I love you,
I also love my neighbour. Amen."

I came out
my heart as light as an angel's kiss
on the cheek of a saintly soul.

Back home I strutted
past a crowd of onlookers.
Then she came in --
my woman neighbour:
"Have you heard? They've killed your brother."
"O! No! I heard nothing, I've been to church." (p. 317-18)

1972. Soyinka, W. A shuttle in the crypt. New York: Hill & Wang.

1971. Nortje, A. Dead roots. Ibadan: Heinemann.

We've spoken. You
ignored the syllables.
Between the sentences
amass the silences.

Where have the men gone
who fought colour
theories, cracked spectrums --
back to prisms?
("Synopsis", p. 4)

1970. Kgositsile, K. For Melba. Chicago, Illinois: Third World Press.

Author is exiled South African.

1967. Peters, L. Selected poetry. London: Heinemann.

Gambian poet.

1967. Soyinka, Wole. Idanre and other poems. New York: Hill & Wang.

1967. West African verse: an anthology. Chosen and annotated by Donatus Ibe Nwoga. Longman Group Limited.

Poems with explanations.

1963. Brutus, D. A simple lust. London: Heinemann.

South African poet; imprisoned; later, Professor at Northwestern University.

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1989:

*ABC-CLIO, 2040 APS, Box 4397, Santa Barbara, CA 93140-4397

*African Imprint Library Services, 410 W. Falmouth Hwy., Box 350, W. Falmouth, MA 02574

*Africana, 30 Irving Place, NY, NY 10003

*Cambridge University Press, 32 E. 57 St., NY, NY 10022

*Chelsea House Publishers, Dept. WP4, PO Box 914, 1974 Sproul Road, Suite 400, Broomall, PA 19008-0914: review catalog: "World Leaders -- Past and Present", ie., Kenyatta, Mandelas, Mubarak, Mugabe, Smuts (Senior Consulting Editor: Arthur Schlesinger, Jr.); and "Let's Visit Places and Peoples of the World" (50+ countries).

*Childrens Press, 5440 North Cumberland Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60656: "Enchantment of the World Series" ($16.95 ea.) includes nine books on African countries, ie., South Africa, Ghana, Zimbabwe.

*Howard University Press, 2900 Van Ness St., NW, Washing-

ton, DC 20008

*Indiana University Press, 10 and Morton Streets, Bloomington, IN 47404

*Longman, 95 Church Street, White Plains, NY 10601-1505

*Mellen, 240 Portage Road, Lewiston, NY 14092

*Ohio University Press, Swallow Press, Scott Quadrangle, Athens, Ohio 45701

*Perma-Bound Books, Vandalia Road, Jacksonville, FL 62650: telephone 1-800-637-6581 for catalog.

*The University of Chicago Press, 5801 So. Ellis Ave., Chicago, IL 60637

*University of Wisconsin Press, 114 N. Murray St., Madison, WI 53715

*Waveland Press, Inc., PO Box 400, Prospects Heights, IL 60070

*Westview Press, 5500 Central Ave., Boulder, CO 80301

*World Peace Foundation, Box 344, Algonac, MI 48001

1988:

Greenhaven Press, PO Box 289009, San Diego, CA 92128-9009, (Opposing Viewpoints Series) Problems of Africa: colonialism, foreign aid, Marxism, arms sales, famine, apartheid.